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less mechanism, a part of a fighting machine, moving with the machine into any sort of danger whither it is sent. War heroism is rarely, if ever, of the highest order. Whatever it may appear in outward form to be, it is nearly always vitiated by the selfish purpose to beat down and destroy men on the other side. Where it is most daring, it is often nothing but the blind rush of passion or reckless self-display. Pure heroism has always behind it the purpose to help and save, and only this purpose, and it is not often that war furnishes opportunity for it, and then the deeds done are not, properly speaking, the deeds of war. The examples of it are nearly all found in the peaceful callings of everyday life. Nor does war, as is so loudly claimed, ever create heroism; it only displays it where the capacity for it already exists.

If Mr. Carnegie's hero-foundation aids in stripping military heroism of its meretriciousness and its seductive glamour, and in bringing the lofty, beneficent heroism of common life to proper recognition and honor, it will be of immense value in the promotion of true civilization. And that, we think, is what it will do.

The Peace Congress in October.

Preparations for the thirteenth Universal Peace Congress, which is to meet in Boston the first week in October, are progressing satisfactorily. It is not possible as yet, however, to announce the completed program. The Congress will open in Tremont Temple, on Monday evening, the 3d of October, and continue till Friday evening, the 7th. The first meeting will be in the nature of a welcome to the foreign delegates by the public authorities of the State of Massachusetts and the City of Boston, and a response will be made by some prominent European delegate or delegates.

Two sessions of the Congress will be held each day, forenoon and evening. The afternoons will be left the foreign delegates for sight-seeing. The forenoon meetings will be business sessions, devoted to the discussion of papers, reports of committees, resolutions, etc. The evenings will be given up to mass meetings, at which different phases of the subject of international arbitration and peace and kindred topics will be discussed by eminent speakers.

Interest in the Congress is manifesting itself to a remarkable degree, and there is every reason to expect that the meeting will be a conspicuous and memorable success. Large delegations are certain to come from England and France, and considerable numbers from other European countries.

Among those from abroad who have already signified their intention to be present are: Mr. d'Estournelles de Constant, the leader of the arbitration group in the French Chamber; Dr. Thomas Barclay, whose great

services in bringing about the Anglo-French Arbitration treaty are well known; Sir William Mather, the distinguished Liberal of Manchester, England; Dr. W. Evans Darby, the well-known secretary of the British Peace Society; Mr. George H. Perris, Secretary of the Cobden Club and Editor of *Concord*; Mr. Charles Stevenson, Secretary of the Manchester peace organization; Mr. Rais, Secretary of the French Parliamentary Arbitration Group; Mr. Prudhommeaux, Editor of *La Paix par le Droit*; Senator La Fontaine of Brussels, etc. From our own country, President David Starr Jordan, Albert K. Smiley of Mohonk fame, Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, and many others have expressed their purpose to be present.

Mayor Collins of Boston, as was stated in our last issue, is taking great interest in the subject. On the 18th of April he issued an invitation to some two hundred and fifty business men of Boston to meet in the Council Chamber of the City Hall on the 22d ult., to consider how the interests of the Congress might be promoted by the city. The Mayor himself presided at the meeting, and after brief statements by Edwin D. Mead, Samuel B. Capen, Robert Treat Paine and others, he named the following committee of five, with power to add to its numbers, to coöperate with the Committee on Organization in making the necessary local preparations for the Congress, namely: Samuel B. Capen, Dudley L. Pickman, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Elwyn G. Preston and Richard H. Dana.

About seven thousand dollars has already been subscribed for the expenses of the Congress, including the generous contribution of five thousand dollars by Mr. Carnegie, and the Committee wish to raise the amount to twenty thousand dollars or more. A considerable portion of this money will be needed to bring over distinguished workers from Europe whose presence at the Congress is greatly desired and cannot otherwise be had. It is strongly hoped that there may be many contributions of moderate sums by a large number of persons throughout the country, in addition to the larger contributions.

The *Boston Daily Globe*, speaking of the meeting in City Hall, said:

"Boston will be asked to raise twenty thousand dollars for the International Peace Congress which meets here next autumn, to make it, as Mayor Collins says, 'a conspicuous and memorable success.' Boston will do it. Peace congresses such as this would be cheap for twice that amount. Twenty thousand dollars would not buy one good-sized modern cannon and load it once. If we would spend a little more in educating our people in peace principles, we should very soon spend much less on guns and gunboats. Peace congresses are better and cheaper."

Interest in the supplementary meetings to be held im-

mediately after the Congress in other large cities is also becoming marked. A preliminary meeting of the New York members of the General Committee has already been held, and they are arranging for a public meeting in New York City some time this month, to start the preparations for a great meeting or meetings in that city in October.

Seventy-Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society.

The seventy-sixth annual business meeting of the American Peace Society will be held at the Society's office, 31 Beacon Street, Boston, on the 18th of May, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the usual annual business.

There will be a dinner for the members and their friends in the evening of the same day at 6.30 o'clock, at the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club, 2 Ashburton Place. The principal address of the evening will be given by Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, counsel of the United States and of Venezuela in the recent Venezuela arbitration before the Hague Court.

Tickets to the dinner will be one dollar each, and should be applied for at once to the Secretary of the Society at 31 Beacon Street.

Editorial Notes.

Two great peace meetings are to be held in this country this year, the thirteenth Universal Peace Congress and the Interparliamentary Conference. The first of these meets in Boston the first week in October, as our readers already know, the other in St. Louis the first week in September. This Interparliamentary Conference is composed entirely of delegates from the groups formed in the parliaments of the different countries. The meeting at St. Louis will be the twelfth conference of the Union. Hon. Richard Bartholdt, through whose efforts the Interparliamentary Arbitration Group in the United States Congress was recently formed, writes us that a formal invitation has been extended to the foreign groups to meet in St. Louis from the 5th to the 10th of September. The foreign delegates are invited to bring their wives or daughters with them. They, on their arrival, will be conducted from New York to Washington and presented to President Roosevelt. At the close of the Conference they will be conducted back to New York by way of Chicago and Niagara Falls. Congress has, at the request of the American group, appropriated fifty thousand dollars for the entertainment of the foreign delegates, of whom it is expected that several hundred will come. At the Vienna Conference last autumn about six hundred

were in attendance. The delegates have been for several years entertained at the expense of the government under whose auspices the Conference has met. It is expected that the St. Louis Conference will be a great and memorable occasion. It is proper to say that the Interparliamentary Union devotes its attention almost exclusively to arbitration, and its program is therefore much more limited than that of the Peace Congress, which considers all the great subjects affecting the relations of the nations.

Anglo-French Agreement.

Following close on the Anglo-French arbitration treaty comes another agreement between Great Britain and France which is of hardly less importance in its bearings on the future peace of the world. It has been justly characterized as one of the greatest of modern diplomatic triumphs. It was brought about wholly by peaceful negotiation and concession without arbitrators, without the good offices of any third power. It entitles Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Delcassé to rank among the very first of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. It has given great satisfaction throughout both countries and has widened and deepened the growing friendliness of the two peoples. The new agreement, signed on the 7th of April, disposes of all the points of difference between the two governments touching their colonial interests. France is given a free hand in Morocco, and withdraws her objections to Great Britain's remaining in Egypt. Great Britain guarantees the neutrality of the Suez Canal. Both nations are to have equal trade privileges in Egypt and Morocco for thirty years. The French Shore dispute is settled by France's renunciation of sovereignty and exclusive fishing rights, though she retains certain fishing privileges. An arbitration commission will settle any differences as to indemnities to be paid the establishments on the French Shore, and the land disputes in the New Hebrides will be disposed of in the same way. Great Britain withdraws her objections to the French economic administration of Madagascar. In West Africa France obtains certain advantages in the way of better routes. The spirit out of which this remarkable agreement has come is evidently the same as that which led to the signing of the arbitration treaty on the 14th of October last. It is impossible to estimate the relief to civilization of the removal of all these sources of calumny and friction between these two great powers. One might possibly criticise certain deficiencies of the agreement. It ought to have included the provision that the rights of the native races in the colonies should be more carefully guarded. Some of these disputes sprang out of the trespasses of the two countries upon the rights of weaker peoples, and there ought to have been some show o